

REMARKS

This is a request for continued examination under 37 C.F.R. §1.114. A final office action was issued Oct. 12, 2005. Claims 1-28 are currently pending.

The examiner rejected claims 25 and 26 under 35 U.S.C. §101 as being directed to non-statutory subject matter. The applicant respectfully traverses this rejection since claim 25 recited a system for displaying. A system for displaying is statutory since it includes all types of hardware that can display. Also, the applicant had previously amended the word "system" to "computer system". Nevertheless, the applicant has amended these claims to now include the words "including a computer and computer programs". Claims 25 and 26 are now statutory.

The examiner rejected claims 1-8, 11, 13, 16-25, 27 and 28 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Wallack in view of Kanevsky. The examiner also rejected claims 9, 10 and 15 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Wallack in view of Kanevsky in further view of Mercer. The applicant respectively traverses these rejections in light of the claims as amended.

Wallack and Kanevsky, alone or combined, and Wallack, Kanevsky and Mercer, alone or combined, do not teach all of the limitations of the claimed invention. These references do not teach the step of moderating (step b in claim 1 for example). The moderating step (b) of the present invention moderates (i.e., reduces) the display space requirement (DSR) values of the larger elements with reference to the DSR values of the other elements in the corresponding column or row. The moderated DSR values are then used for calculating column widths and row heights in an optimal rather than wasteful manner. The applicant's invention deals with the problem of unusually large information elements before calculating column widths and row heights. Wallack and/or Kanevsky and/or Mercer and other prior art methods are different because they lack the step for determining the moderated DSR values and they calculate column widths and row heights based on DSR values. Unusually large information elements may be randomly distributed in information arrays. Because of these unusually large elements,

the widths or heights calculated for the corresponding columns or rows are also unusually large even when other elements in the column or row are much smaller. This leads to wastage of display space and causes the information array to overflow beyond the predetermined two dimensional display space when the methods of Wallack and/or Kanevsky are used.

The measuring of the lopsidedness in some of the claims (see for example claim 7) is not taught by Wallack and/or Kanevsky and/or Mercer and other prior art. This is an additional step optimally determines whether column widths or row heights will be allocated first in step (d). Neither Wallack nor Kanevsky nor Mercer teach the step of measuring the lopsidedness of distribution of information elements and using that as a basis for determining first allocation of column widths or row heights.

Wallack and Kanevsky cannot be combined because they teach away from each other and they cannot be combined because there is no suggestion to combine in either reference.

As to claim 1 and similar claims, neither Wallack nor Kanevsky teaches allocating column widths and row heights, based on the ModDSR values or on values obtained by using the ModDSR values, such that the total width of all the columns and the total height of all the rows do not exceed the width and height, respectively, of the predetermined two dimensional display space.

As to claim 2 and similar claims, Wallack does not teach measuring text using uniform font size. Kanevsky's font changes do not consider the total width of all columns and the total height of all rows.

As to claim 7 and similar claims, Neither Wallack, Kanevsky nor Mercer teaches lopsidedness.

As to claim 22 and similar claims, Neither Wallack, Kanevsky nor Mercer teaches the checking step (b). This step checks whether the information array can be

displayed in Matrix Format. If the information array cannot be displayed in Matrix Format then the subsequent steps are executed to display the information array in Tall or Wall Format.

For these reasons, the examiner will see that the claims as amended are allowable. The examiner is respectfully requested to place the case in condition for allowance at her earliest convenience.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jay P. Kesan", with a horizontal line extending from the end of the signature.

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